THE TIMES COMPANY.

TIMES BUILDING, TENTH AND BANK STREETS,

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Issued and mailed in two parts—One doilar a year by mail—anywhere in the United States.

Address all communications and correspondence to The Times Company.

Read'in Notices, in reading-matter type cents per line.

Caras of advertising rates for space furnished on application. RICHMOND, VA.

Caros of advertising rates for space Runished on application.
Remit by draft, check, postoffice order,
or registered letter. Currency sent by
mail is at the risk of the sender.
Yimes Telephones: Business Office—New
Phone, 251; Old Phone, 548. Editorial
Rooms—New Phone, 61; Old Phone, 336.
Composing Rooms—New Phone, 252.
Specimen copies free.
Al' subscriptions by mail payable in advance Watch the label on your paper, if
you live out of Richmond, and see when
your subscription expires, so you can renew before the paper is stopped.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

MANCHESTER BUREAU, 1121 HULL STREET.

PETERSBURG AGENT, S. C. HUTCH-INSON, 7 LOMBARD STREET.

The Times is always indebted to friends who favor it with society items and personals, but must urse that all such be sent over the signature of the sender.

All unsigned communications will be rejected always.

THE DAILY TIMES is served by carrie:s

THE MAILING LIST IS ONLY PRINT.
ED AROUT EVERY TEN DAYS,
THEREPORT, DO NOT FEEL UNEANY
IF THE DATE OPPOSITE YOUR NAME
ON THE LITTLE PINK SLIP IS NOT
CHANGED AS SOON AS THE SUBSCRIPTION IS RENEWED.

WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF ALL PERSONS SENDING MINICAL NEWS AND OTHER COMPOSITICAL NEWS AND OTHER TO MINICATTIONS TO THE TIMES TO THE NECESSITY OF SIGNING THEIR NAMES TO SUCH REPORTS AS IT IS THE RULE OF THIS PAPER NOT TO PUBLISH ANY AFTICLE THE NAME OF WHOSE AUTHOR IS UNKNOWN.

PERFORM CONTRICTIONS WILL NOT BE RETURNED UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY STAMPS.

The price of The Times is two cents per copy and ten cents per week, or if paimonthly, 50 cents per month, delivery within the limits of Ri chmond and Man chester. Sunday paper three cents.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1888.

THE LATE INSURANCE DECISION.

The late decision of the United States Supreme Court involving the Hability of an insurance company on a policy held ly commits suicide, has attracted much attention, and as there is evident misunderstanding as to the full meaning of the decision, we cite the principal points covered as we gleam them from the abstract of the opinion by Justice Harlan. The case in point was that of the executor of William M. Runk against the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, It appears that about the time of the

execution of the policies in suit, Runk heldi policies upon his life to the extent of \$315,000 issued to him by various comadditional insurance to a considerable amount, the total at the time of his death being \$500,000. By his own confession he was a defaulter, and took out this insurance with the deliberate purpose of committing suicide that the policies might he converted into each and the proceeds used to liquidate his debts.

The company resisted payment and an action was brought by the executor in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the third circuit. The company submitted as a part of its affidavit the application which Runk had made for insurance, in which application it was expressly stipulated and agreed that the applicant would not die by his own hand, whether same or insane, within a period of two years from the date of the policy.

The plaintiff objected to this affidavit on the ground that the application was not attached to the policy in accordance with point the Supreme Court does not pass. mitted in this particular, it was one for the benefit of the plaintiff. The question before the trial court, therefore, was one simply as to whether or not the plaintiff was same or insane when he took his life. The jury were instructed that if they found that the plaintiff was insane when he committed suicide, they must find for him but that if he was in sound mind, they must find for the defendant, The jury decided that the plaintiff was in his right mind when the act of suicide was committed, and rendered a verdict for the defendant.

The whole question considered, therefore, by the lower court and subsequently by the Supreme Court was as to the validity of a policy on the life of a man who had deliberately ended his existence being in sound mind at the time

The Supreme Court, in passing upon this point, says that the parties to the contract did not contemplate insurance against death caused by deliberate, intentional self-destruction when the assured was in sound mind, and that this is apparent from the 'provisions, requirements, and benefits" referred to in, and made a part of the policy. They show, says the court, that the policy was isaned on the twenty year distribution plan. and was to be credited with its distribu tive share of surplus apportioned at the expiration of twenty years from the date

The Court then cites other such provisions of the policy, all going to show conclimively that the death referred to in the policy was to be a death occurring in the ordinary course of events, and not by the violent act of the assured designed to bring about his death. The Court then says:

settled that although a policy, in the usual form, indemnifying against loss by fire, may cover a less attributable merely to the negligence or carelessness of the insured, unaffected by fraud or design, it will not cover a destruction of the property by the willful act of the assured himself in setting fire to it, not for the purpose of avoiding a peril of a worse kind, but with the intention of simply effecting its destruction. Much more should it be held that it is not contemplated by a policy taken out by the person whose life is insured, and stipulating for the payment of a named sum to himself, his executors, administrators, or assums, that the company should be liable. to the negligence or carelessness of the tigns, that the company should be liable. If his death was intentionally caused by times! I when in sound mind. When the

policy is silent as to suicide, it is to be taken that the subject of the insurance, that is, the life of the assured, shall not be intentionally and directly, with whatever motive, destroyed by him when in sound mind. To hold otherwise is to say that the occurrence of the event upon the happening of which the company undertook to pay, was intended to be left to his option. That view is against the very essence of the contract.

There is another consideration supporting the contention that death intentionally gaused by the act of the assured when in sound mind—the policy being si-

against public policy, in that it tempted or encouraged the assured to commit sui-cide in order to make provision for those

Many decisions are cited to sustain this

For the reasons we have stated, it must

be held that the cealing with a directly and inten-tionally caused by himself, when in sound mind, was not a risk intended to be cov-ered, or which could legally have been covered, by the policies in suit.

The impression has gotten out, and we

have seen it so stated in a Virginia news-

paper, that the Supreme Court simply de-

contains an expressed provision that the

question of expressed agreement on this

point was not considered either by the

trial court or by the Supreme Court, but

it is maintained that where nothing is

said on this subject, suicide is not con-

templated, and that to provide that the

policy would be paid whether the as-

controry to the public good.

sured took his own life or not would be

THE ANIMUS OF THE TELLER RESO-

LUTION.

It is the contention of senators who

hardship to the holders, because a silver

So far so good. Under the present sys-

tem every silver dollar in this country is

as good as a gold dollar, because with a

limited number of silver dollars the Gov

ernment is abundantly able to maintain

them at par. If the world could be as-

sured that this condition would continue

there would be no objection to the pro-

visions of the Teller resolution, for the

bondholder who received his principal or

interest in silver dollars could easily

convert those dollars into gold. But

everybody knows that the advocates of

the Teller resolution do not desire of

contemplate the duration of existing con-

ditions, and the resolution is designed as

a step in the direction of the free coinage

of silver. It is that threat which would

alarm the bondholders and shake the

credit of this country, if there was any

danger that the Teller resolution would

If the mints of the country should be

opened to the free and unlimited coinage

of silver, silver money would of necessity

depreciate in value and we think that

The policy of paying in gold or silver

at the convenience of the Government is

pursued by France, and without detri-

ment to anybody, because there is in

France no threat of opening the mints to

But that would never satisfy Mr. Teller

and Mr. Daniel and others who are sup-

porting the Teller resolution. What they

want and what they demand and what

they are trying to secure, is the free and

unlimited colnage of sliver and the pay-

ment of bonds, principal and interest, in

value or not. The adoption of such a

policy would be absolutely destructive of

the credit of this Government, and would

be more disastrous to the interests of

the people of this country than was the

MONOPOLY AND INJUNCTION.

recently brought suit against a telephone

company for an injunction to restrain the

defendant company from removing a tele

phone from the hotel and from discor

tinuing the service. The hotel man also

protested against the practice of the com-

pany of compelling all hotels using the

and to put in the dime in-the-slot ma-

The facts in the case are stated as fol-

lows: The proprietor says that about

eight years ago the company put in a

telephone. No objection was made to

the use of the 'phone by the guests until

November 1, 1897, as it was not a source

of profit to the proprietor of the hotel.

On February 1, 1896, he purchased the

rights of the hotel business and consid-

ered the telephone privileges a valuable

part of the business. The company then

required him to enter into a contract

with it at the rate of \$110 per annum for

one year. On November 1, 1897, the com-

pany set up a claim that the telephone

was for the hotel only and that the

guests could not use it. He says he has

a telephone in his grain warehouse, and

that the company claims that it is illegal

to use his hotel telephone to talk to his

warehouse, but that he should go outside

The hotel was notified on January 10th

that if the alleged violation of the con-

tract did not cease the telephone would

be taken out. On January 14th a check for \$25 was returned, and he was notified

that on January 25th the telephone would

be taken out. In another letter from the

company of the same date, the hotel pro-

prietor was informed that he must make

new arrangements for a telephone. The company advised him that they would

to a public telephone.

service to take out their private 'phone

A hotel proprietor in Washington city

great earthquake to the city of Lisbon.

such silver, whether it be depreciated in

pass both branches of Congress.

Senator Daniel innocently co

much in his recent speech.

the free coinage of silver.

dollar is now as good as a gold dollar.

view, and in conclusion the Court says:

held that the death of the as

indebted.

lent upon him, or to whom he was

tory service at the old rate and that his guests be allowed to use it free of charge. Justice Bradley issued a restraining order, returnable January 28th. The order permits the use of the telephone at the hotel by any one whom the proprietor

require space in the hotel for a slot de-

vice free of rent, and that he should

guarantee them \$10 a month from the machine, and that he should attend to

the collections. He asked that the de-

fendant be required to give him satisfac-

when in sound mind-the policy being si-lent as to suicide-is not to be deemed to allows to use it. have been within the contemplation of the parties; that is, that a different view The case is reported substantially as parties: that is, that a different view would attribute to them a purpose to make a contract that could not be enforced without injury to the public. A contract, the tendency of which is to endanger the public interests or injuriously affect the public good, or which is subversive of sound morality, ought never to receive the sanction of a court of justice or be made the foundation of its judgment. If, therefore, a policy-taken out above (together with the names of all parties in interest) in a press telegram from Washington under date of January 25th. We find the telegram printed in the Roanoke Times, a free silver exchange, under the heading "Monopoly's Insoience." Our contemporary could not reor be made the foundation of its judg-ment. If, therefore, a policy-taken out by the person whose life is insured, and in which the sum named is made payable to himself, his executors, administrators, or assigns-expressly provided for the payment of the sum stipulated when or if the assured, in sound mind, took his own life, the contract, even if not pro-hibited by statute, would be held to be against public policy, in that it tempted sist the impulse to denounce the "corporation," but said nothing against the injunction which restrained the "monopoly" from doing an "insolent" thing.

Now as our contemporary stands on the Chicago platform and as that platform denounces "government by injunction" as well as "trusts," we would like to know our contemporary's opinion of the injunction which Justice Bradley issued in behalf of the hotel man. Was it right or not that this injunction should issue? Would it not have been more in the spirit of the Chicago platform, had Justice Bradley declined to interfere? In that event, the hotel man would have brought suit against the telephone company in a jury court and after the usual delays the case would have been tried. The hotel man would probably have gotten a verdict, the company would probably have appealed, and in the course of a year or two the case would probably have been finally decided in favor of the plaintiff. in the mean time, however, he would have been deprived of his contract right to have a telephone service in his hotel. His guests would have been deprived of telephone privileges and the business of the hotel would have suffered in consc-

Taking all these things into consideration, was it right that this case should have been settled by a quick and effectual injunction remedy, or by the slow and ineffectual process of a jury trial?

A cablegram from Rome says that the Government intends to submit to Par-Hament a bill imposing a tax on titles, and the measure discloses the idea Italians have of the market value of these marks of distinction. The bill proposes that any one desiring the title of Prince advocate the Teller resolution that to shall pay \$8,000 therefor. Five thousand pay principal and interest of government Collars will be the sum necessary to obbonds in silver dollars would work no tain the title of Marquis, while \$4,000 will buy the title of Count. Any one may become a Baron who is willing to pay \$1,000 is wuss."-Pick-Me-Up. for the honor.

We suppose that the Italian Government got its idea from the proposition in Virginia to give to justices of the peace the authority to confer the title of colonel apon any citizen who is willing to pay a lollar for the honor.

The Fredericksburg Free Lance has entered upon its fourteenth volume. The Free Lance is a first-rate newspaper, containing many unique news features, and its editorial conduct is able and

Boyce, who is said to have attempted to bribe an Ohio legislator and failed, cannot be found. It's a shame to lose sight of a fellow who enjoys such a rare

The Pittsburg Dispatch says that the best way to detect the new counterfeit sice way to detect the new counterfeit sice way to detect the new counterfeit sice way the first sice way t

Maryland is politically pretty well in the hands of the Republicans now, but of course the erection of a new and enlarged penitentiary has no bearing on that

be engaged to be married. How trouble does multiply when once it begins, The St. Louis woman whose eyes are

The King of Spain is now reported to

trouble in curbing her glances. Croker says "My wife doesn't know a single thing about politics." Now if she is also ignorant on the subject of racing she may think Dick is an all right sort of

Fire damaged the Philadelphia Ice Palace, but the papers give merely a running account of it.

Senator Berry advises this country to 'jump into war with Cuba and let the blood run." This is funny when we recall that Senator Berry has but one leg.

A Boston paper says "strawberries are in our midst at \$2.50 per box." They will two boxes for a quarter.

A Chicago man arrayed himself in his dress suit at noon, and committed suicide upon his wife's grave. Those Chicago people do things in such bad form.

Mrs. Lease is now going to become a life insurance agent. Lease put up this

A crooked bank cashler of New Jersey named Straignt, has been sent to the penitentiary for not being square,

Chinese laundrymen. Gracious, was there no Caucasian bachelor who would sacri-Charlotte Smith has begun war on the

Folks may think they are having a good time these mild winter days, but there will be frost enough when the ice man has been ignored. begins to talk next summer

Ex-Senator Peffer is now out of a job. He might double up with Dole for a Hawallan song and dance at Washington. The proposition to reduce the salaries

of the State officials will not receive any enthusiastic support from the Library

Senator Jack Mason is now in a good position to use trading stamps in his business.

It's all over town now-mud. Of course that was only - toke to

imagine that the streets were allowed to get into this condition just to make the farmer legislators feet at home.

The First Born.

Young Parent—Come right in, old man, and have a drink. I'm a happy father.
Old Parent—No, my boy; I'm much obliged; but I can't encourage you in your delusions.—Philadelphia North American.

Claude (earnestly)-Am I the first man you ever loved?
Maud-Why, certainly! How strange men are. They all ask me that question. -Tit-Bits.

The man blew out his brains to cover Up his tracks, they say— Having too few to cover up His tracks some other way.

-Detroit Journal.

"Do you-ah-ever have recourse to nar-coties?" asked the new physician.
"Only once a week," said the patient.
"I go to church with my wife every Sun-

Yet a Fast Color. Fair Shopper-Yes, it's a pretty color, but why do you call it "Boy Messenger"

Shorman-Because we will guarantee, madam, that it will never run.-Tit-Bits.

Good Advice.

Barrow-That's a dandy wheel you have there, old man. I'll take a little spin on it some day. By the way, what kind of a wheel do you think I ought to rid Marrow-One of your own.-Pick-Me-

Sensick for It.

Browne—Did you ever see a man early wanted the earth? Towne—Oh, yes.

Browne-Who was he Towne-A first-trip passenger on ar ocean liner,--Erooklyn Life.

None Like Her.

Mrs. Culmings-My husband thinks there Mrs. Culmings—My husbald isn't a woman in the world like me. Mrs. Smarte—I suppose that's the rea-son he treats you so different from all the other women. Of course, you know he's quite a favorite with the ladies.—Boston

Pure Food.

"Oh, mamma, do Christians eat preachers fust like cannibals d

"Why, no, my child. What put that no-ilon into your head?"

"I heard Mrs. Deckon say that she was going to have her minister for lunch."— Brooklyn Life.

Don't Lie,

"James." said the milkman to his new boy, "d'ye see what I'm a-doin' of?" "Yes, sir." replied James, "you're a-

pourin' water into the milk.' "No. I'm not, James. I'm a-pourin' milk into the water. So if anybody asks you if I put water into the milk, you can Allers stick to the truth

Where Stonewall Jackson Fell, The field he fought so well,

simple granite marks the spot Where Stonewall Jackson fell.

Their mutual sorrows tell, The birds sing dirges o'er the spot Where Stonewall Jackson fell, The birds and trees are sounding still

A nation's funeral knell, For all our hopes were buried there When Stonewall Jackson fell.

AFTERMATH.

Jefferson Lawrence, a young attorney of Atlanta, is soon to be tried for crimi-

nal barratry. The Circuit Court of Fremont, O., has best way to detect the new counterfeit die M. Smith against the estate of the late Court affirmed the decision of the lower

> The suit of Hathaway & Heard against Dr. Fridtjof Nansen for \$20,000 damages for alleged breach of contract has been settled by the lecturer's paying \$250 to his former managers. Dr. Nansen said that he would not have given them even \$250 if he were not going to sail for Europe on Saturday; but he didn't want to be bothered.

Small-pox is becoming again a serious question in Montgomery, Ala. Last sumturning to granite will probably have no mer the city and county, sharing equalby in the expense, spent \$9,000 in stamping out the disease. It returned about the first of November, however, and has since assumed larger proportions than ever, there being at this time, it is stated, 100 cases in the pest house, and as many in the house of detention.

Sam Johnson and Sam Drake, young men residing near Ensley City, Ala. quarreled at a dance, the result of the bestownl of their affections upon the bestowal of their affections upon the same young woman. Friends interfered and prevented a fight. Next day they met by appointment at a railroad trestle, sixty feet high, to let superior physical strength swite their differences. In the contest Johnson drew a hammer from his pocket and struck Drake on the head knocking him from the treatle to the rocks below, where his brains were dashed out. The murderer escaped.

A poll of the delegates to the Manuget into our midst when they strike about facturers' Convention in New York has been made by the Herald on the state of trade throughout the country.

The consensus of opinion is that a great revival of business has taken place in all ns. The manufacturers prophesy operated era of prosperity for unprecedented United States.

Andrew M. Moore, of Philadelphia, millionaire, owner of the Girard House, head of the firm of Moore & Sinnott, distillers and wholesale liquor dealers, and generally well-known business man, died on Wednesday. Though Mr. Moore was in his eighty-fourth year, he had been generally in good health until about two months ago.

The big new Indian Head Cotton mills an era in the history of the county, it is believed. Walker has, within ten years made enormous strides in the coal min-ing industry, and in the manufacture of coke, but almost every other industry

A red granite sarcophagus for the widof of the late Ulysses S. Grant has been placed in the tomb on Riverside Drive. It weighs eight tons, and is the exact counweighs eight tons, and is the exact counterpart of the one in which the dead soldier reposes. It was cut at the quarries at Monticello, Wis., and has all its exposed faces highly polished. The color is a dark red, variegated in spots. On the sarcorhagus intended for Mrs. Grant there is the name in bronze, "Julia D. Grant." The sarcophagus of the General merely has his name, "Ulysses S. Grant." The gas radiators to heat the tomb and prevent the walls from sweating are in successful operation.

Treat in Store. There is something out of the ordinary in the musical line on the schedule for

Thursday night next, February 3rd, at

the Jefferson Club.

The committee on arrangements maintain secrecy as yet as to the details of the programme, but it is expected that an elaborate occasion will be the result of their efforts

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Happy Young People Plight Their Troth to Each Other. A beautiful marriage took place yester-day morning at 7 o'clock at "Wakefield," the handsome country resirence of Mr. Jacog Atlee, when his daughter, Miss Ma-

mie, a young and pretty girl, became the wife of Mr. Edward R. Maynard. The ceremony was performed by Rev. S. C. Hatcher, pastor of Denny-Street Metho-dist church, and was witnessed by many of the relatives and friends of the young

of the relatives and friends of the young people.

The handsome parlors were prettily decorated for the occasion with potted plants and ferns, the shades were lowered and lamps glowed here and there, making the scene a beautiful one. The bride was attired in a stylish travelling dress of brown cloth with hat and gloves of the same shade.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast After the ceremony a wedding breakfast

was served. Mr. and Mrs. Maynard were then driven to the Byrd-street depot, where they took the train for Norfolk. from which point they will go by steamer from which point they will go by secandly for a wedding tour, which will include the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Mrs. Maynard is one of Henrico coun-

Mrs. Maynard is one of Henrico coun-try's most charming girls. The fortunate bridegroom is a well-known brick con-tractor of this city. Mr. and Mrs. May-nard will make their home here.

Becker-Kluber.

Miss Magdalene Kluber, the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kluber, of 402 north Sixth street, last night at 8:30 o'clock became the bride of Mr. August Becker, Rev. Dr. Paul L. Menzel performing the ceremony. The bride was attired in a dress of

light green silk, and carried a bouquet of Bride's roses. Her maid of honor was Miss Henrietta Neurohr, who wore white Grubbs acted as the groom's best man.

ception was tendered the relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Becker at the home of the bride's parents.

Miss Kluber is a most popular and charming young lady, numbering her friends by the score. Mr. Becker is a prominent young business man of this city, having for some time past been with the well known talloring establishment of J. F. Ewig.

Mr. and Mrs. Becker will make their future home at No. 220 south Fifth street.

future home at No. 220 south Fifth street Head_Davis.

News reached here Wednesday of the marriage, in Washington, of Mr. J. W. Head and Miss Laura L. Davis, both of this city. The announcement wa quite a surprise to the friends of the popular young couple. The bride is the pretty and attractive daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Davis, of Columbia, Va., the former home of the bride, while the groom is a rising young business-man of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Head will return Monday, and will reside in this city.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR SEATS. The Redpath Concert Will Be One of the Chief Closing Events of the Season.

The demand for seats for the grand concert which takes place at the Academy concert which takes place at the Academy next Thursday indicates that Madame De Vers and her associates will be given a very cordial reception. Large blocks of scats have been subscribed for by scholastic institutions and the musical at-mosphere generally has been considerably siftred up over the announcement of the advent of this remarkable combination of musical talent.

advest of this remarkable combination of musical talent.

The pregramme is being very carefully compiled by Mr. Walter D. Moses from the extensive repertoirs of Madame De Vere, Miss Clara Murray, Mr. Arthur Beresford and Mr. Paul Listemann, and many pieces will be heard at the special request of Richmond people. The company which has already filled dates in the large eastern cities, will continue its tour from this point through the Southern States. So far the reception accorded it has been enthasiastic and not a single adverse criticism has yet been written of any concert given.

The hox-sheet, which opened so auspictonsity on Monday is at the music store of Messrs. Walter D. Moses & Co. where it will remain until the day on which the concert takes place when it will be transferred to the Academy. As the great pre-Lenten event of the season, the cincert may be expected to be one of the just of the big social functions.

The Colonial Dames.

The Executive Board of the Colonia Dames met at Mrs. Philip A. Bruce's Wednesday afternoon at 4:25 o'clock. A great deal of important business was transacted. The ladies present were the transacted. The ladies present were the president, Mrs. H. A. Claiborne; Mrs. Hore, Miss Wade, Mrs. Mathew Pleasants, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Mayo, Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Gilham, Mrs. Robins, Mrs. Montague, Mrs. Lancaster, and Mrs. Thomas.

State Expenses. A considerable portion of the expenses of the State is paid by the city of Rich-

For 1896 the amount charged to the city on account of capitation taxes, real extate, personal property, income, licenses, and penalty was \$127,022.12, or nearly one-sixth of the entire revenue of the State from these sources, which aggregated

"Colonial Culture in Virginia,"

Mr. Wyndham R. Meredith will delive his instructive lecture on "Colonial Cul ture in Virginia" this evening in the Assembly Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, at 8:15 o'clock, before Association for the Preservation of Virginia Anitquitles.

No charge is made and the public is cor-

Birthday Party.

The ladies of Seventh-Street Christian church have issued invitations to its members, friends, and Sunday-School scholars, to a birthday party at the church Friday evening, January 28th.

The ladies hope to see a large number present, as the proceeds will go towards refitting the pastor's study. The exercises will be from 4:30 to 11 P. M. Refreshments served free.

Dr. Sweeney to Preach Sunday,

Rev. Dr. Z. T. Sweeney will preach his first sermon as pastor of the Seventh Street Christian church in that edifice next Sunday morning. He will reach the city to-day or to-morrow to formally take charge of the pastorate, and will preach at both morning and evening services. Mr. Rueger Serenaded.

Mr. Louis Rueger of 515 north Fifth street, who celebrated the seventy-seventh anniversary of his birth last Sunday, was pleasantly surprised Wednesday night by a serenade from the members of the Gesangverein, of which body he has been a member for over thirty years. Officers Installed. Acca Temple, Mystic Shriners, installed their officers at the Masonic Temple last night, lead several pilgrims over the sands and sat down to a splendid ban-quet, and, altogether, had what they con-sidered a good time.

Mr. Patterson Getting Well. Mr. J. H. Patterson, of Manchester, who was operated upon for appendicitis, at the Old Dominion Hospital, has passed the crisis. In his affliction, and will be able to resume his duties at the Manchester Bank shortly.

Presentation Postponed. The presentation of the portrait of Commander Webb, of the Confederate States Navy, which was to have taken place at Lee Camp to-night, has been postponed, and the meeting will not be a public one. HOW MOSRY'S MEN FOUGHT.

Highly Interesting Description of Their Mode of Warfare by One of Them.

At a banquet in honor of General R. E. Lee's birthday, given by Clinton Hatcher Camp, of Confederate Veterans. in Leesburg, Va., on the 19th Instant. among the excellent speeches made was one by John H. Alexander, Esq., in which he graphically described how the men of his old command, the Forty-third Bat-tation of Virginia Cavalary, Coionel Mosby commanding, used to fight. Nobody knows better how it was done than "Johnny Alexander," for he was one of

the best of them.

After giving a picture of the "Ranger" with his braid and buttons and plumed hat, he said of h im:
"A various and versatile soldier he was,

in one sense, at least, undisciplined. During the twelve months that I served with him I learned but four commands from his tactics, "fall in line and count off by fours, march, close up, charge!" There was another movement with which we were not altogether unfamiliar, and it was technically known as the "Ske-dadle"; but I never heard the command given. The Guerrilla seemed to know, indinctively when that movement was appropriate and never waited for the word

'Now I want to tell you that was a highly stragetic movement, the master-fulness of which is not appreciated by the military critics. You see when the Yankees broke they would always run in a bunch, and all we had to do was to follow and pick them up. For instance, out of the California Battallen of three hundred, which we broke up at Mount Zion, only five or six escaped. When we routed Blazer's 150 at Myerstown only two got away. But when we found it necessary to leave the scape of action and cessary to leave the scene of action, each man sought to work out his own salvation, and 'struck for his home and fire side by his own particular path; and we dissolved like the mist before their wery eyes wisibly, so to speak, and they had nothing to follow.

nothing to follow.

"Then there was a peculiar undividuality about the Guerrills. When not under the immediate command of the officers each man was his own commander, quartermaster, commissary and everything else. He was dependent upon his own resources for supplies and on his own wits for safety. This made him watchful, elect and self-religint. It made them, as alert, and self-reliant. It made them, I said, individuals in action; feeling possibility for results and in mere automata to be manocurred commands of their officers. If a charwas to be made they didn't go into according column, and with orderly serried column and with orderly a proach, as if to impress the enemy wi proach, as if to impress the enemy with their awful dignity. But each man realized that the shorter the time from the start to the finish, the less the danger was, and he would clap spurs to his horse, often throw the reins on his neck and revolver in hand, bend every energy to 'getting there' and making himself as numerous and influential as possible on the way. And Colonel White has told you, nothing ever resisted such onsets. Not even infantry behind a fence. An infantry man captured in such a charge. Not even litarity behald a charge, near Rectortown was asked, why in the world they broke? 'Why,' he said, 'you fellows came to so quick we didn't have time to think. And, besides if we had shot the men off, the crazy horses would

shot the men off, the crazy horses would have run over us.

"You see it was against all tacties, and the enemy had nothing down in their books appropriate to such an occasion. The very insanity of the thing-apparent or real, I have never determined which-insured its success, and I believe that was true of a heap of things which the Guerrillas did."—Leesburg Washingtonian

Williamsburg Notes,

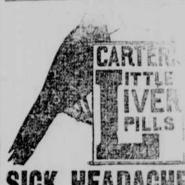
WILLIAMSBURG, VA. Jan. 27.—Spe-ial.—Clerk Geddy Issued a marriage li-ense yesterday to William Bennett Mor-an, formerly of Raltimore and Miss fattle Floyd Marshall, of James City

Mr. E. L. Geddy, of Toano, has been nade deputy clerk of this city and James lity county. Mrs. W. C. Johnston is the guest of ter brother, Captain S. J. Brooks, Man-

Mrs. Boyles, wife of Rev. L. S. Boyles of the Baptist church, has returned from a visit to her former home in Waverley,

Col nel Washington Endorsed,

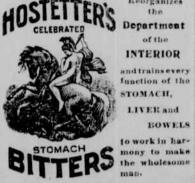
A mass-meeting of the citizens of Westmoreland county, held at the courtouse last Monday, C. Conway Baker residing, passed highly complimentary resolutions endorsing Colonel R. J. Was ngton, and recommending him Legislature as the successor of t



Positively cured by these

Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A per-

fect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongos Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. The Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dosed



Small Price." of the INTERIOR

> function of the LIVER and BOWELS

to work in har-

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF Golf Goods

just arrived. Clubs, long and short; right and left-hand. Quality and price to meet ev-

ery want. Expert Bicycle Repairing Done. Harris, Flippin & Co.,

1307 E. MAIN ST.

We make Shirts to order.



"Reputation is a thing that holds men in awe."

With the reputation for the very finest in ready-made clothing, we have, with some, the reputation for high prices-men who want a good Suit at a "little price," don't always think of us.

Curious, when we have bargains all the year round; have now, Suits at \$4.75 that have "stepped down" from \$8.00; Suits at \$6.75 and \$8.75 that are deserters from the \$10.00 and \$15.00 ranks.

Overcoats, same way.

Soft Hats, 90c., were \$1.50. Boys' Suits and Overcoats near half price

O. H. Berry & Co., Main and Tenth Sts.

Street-Car Tickets.

On and after September 9th the sale of tickets in lots of 25 or \$1.00 will be discontined.

Conductors will continue to sel tickets at the rate of 6 for 25 cents School tickets will hereafter be sold to SCHOOL CHILDREN ONLY at the company's offices, foot of Seventh street and corner of Twenty-ninth and P streets, Pu pils desiring them will be required to present certificate covering the ensuing session from principal of

Richmond Ry' and Electric Co Harvey & Co.,

FLORISTS.

No. 5 West Broad Street

ROSES, VIOLETS,

CUT-FLOWERS,

Orders by mail or wire promptly

FLORAL DESIGNS, and DECORATIONS.

ttended to. MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

> BUILDING. CENTRALLY LOCATED.

Cor. Eleventh and Main Sts RICHMOND, VA.

A Few Very Desirable

OFFICES FOR RENT to Desirable Tenants.

Rents low. Water, Gas, Heat and attendance included. Modern Elevator; good service

Lights will have our special adjustable bunsen, and the price remains the same-\$1.75 complete set in place.

Fire Place Furniture and Bronze Stat-

These Goods make useful presents, MORGAN R. MILLS, No. 28 N. Ninth St.

New 'Phone 1110. Sanitary Plumbing, Heating, Artistic Wood and Slate Mantels,

PRESERVE YOUR SIGHT. OPERA

We are expert adjusters of glasses and manufacturing opticians. Lowest charged and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THE S. GALESKI OPTICAL CO.

915 East Main Street. Factory 8 and 10Ten'h Street.

THE COST OF COAL should be considered only in conjunction

with quality.

There is none better, but much that is worse at the same price as ours. We handle the best in price and in qual-

There are cheaper kinds of coal than

W. S. PILCHER & CO., 511 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va Old Phone 830. New Phone 760.

We are just opening an elegant assortment of Brass and Wrought from